

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

IBRAHIMA WANE,

Plaintiff,

v.

KORKOR, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Case No. 1:22-cv-00813-JLT-BAM (PC)

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO
GRANT DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR
SUMMARY JUDGMENT FOR FAILURE TO
EXHAUST ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES

(ECF No. 36)

FOURTEEN (14) DAY DEADLINE

I. Introduction

Plaintiff Ibrahim Wane ("Plaintiff") is a state prisoner proceeding *pro se* and *in forma pauperis* in this civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. This action proceeds on Plaintiff's first amended complaint against Defendants Chen and Kokor¹ for failure to treat Plaintiff's side effects caused by the Celexa medication, in violation of the Eighth Amendment.

Currently before the Court is Defendants' motion for summary judgment on the grounds that: (1) Plaintiff failed to exhaust his administrative remedies as required by the Prison Litigation Reform Act ("PLRA"), 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a); and (2) Plaintiff's claims preceding July 1, 2018, are beyond the statute of limitations without applicable exception. (ECF No. 36.)² Plaintiff filed an opposition to the motion for summary judgment on February 2, 2024. (ECF No. 39.) Defendants filed a reply on February 9, 2024. (ECF No. 49.) Defendants' motion for summary judgment is fully briefed. Local Rule 230(l). For the reasons set forth below, the Court recommends that Defendants' motion for summary judgment be granted.

¹ Erroneously sued as "Chain" and "Korkor."

² Concurrent with the motion, Plaintiff was provided with notice of the requirements for opposing a motion for summary judgment. (ECF No. 36-2.); *see Woods v. Carey*, 684 F.3d 934 (9th Cir. 2012); *Rand v. Rowland*, 154 F.3d 952, 957 (9th Cir. 1988); *Klingele v. Eikenberry*, 849 F.2d 409, 411–12 (9th Cir. 1988).

II. Legal Standards

A. Summary Judgment

Summary judgment is appropriate when the pleadings, disclosure materials, discovery, and any affidavits provided establish that “there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). A material fact is one that may affect the outcome of the case under the applicable law. *See Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). A dispute is genuine “if the evidence is such that a reasonable [trier of fact] could return a verdict for the nonmoving party.” *Id.*

The party seeking summary judgment “always bears the initial responsibility of informing the district court of the basis for its motion, and identifying those portions of the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any, which it believes demonstrate the absence of a genuine issue of material fact.” *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). The exact nature of this responsibility, however, varies depending on whether the issue on which summary judgment is sought is one in which the movant or the nonmoving party carries the ultimate burden of proof. *See Soremekun v. Thrifty Payless, Inc.*, 509 F.3d 978, 984 (9th Cir. 2007). If the movant will have the burden of proof at trial, it must “affirmatively demonstrate that no reasonable trier of fact could find other than for the moving party.” *Id.* (citing *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 323). In contrast, if the nonmoving party will have the burden of proof at trial, “the movant can prevail merely by pointing out that there is an absence of evidence to support the nonmoving party’s case.” *Id.*

If the movant satisfies its initial burden, the nonmoving party must go beyond the allegations in its pleadings to “show a genuine issue of material fact by presenting affirmative evidence from which a jury could find in [its] favor.” *F.T.C. v. Stefanchik*, 559 F.3d 924, 929 (9th Cir. 2009) (emphasis omitted). “[B]ald assertions or a mere scintilla of evidence” will not suffice in this regard. *Id.* at 929; *see also Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586 (1986) (“When the moving party has carried its burden under Rule 56[], its opponent must do more than simply show that there is some metaphysical doubt as to the material facts.”) (citation omitted). “Where the record taken as a whole could not lead a rational trier of

1 fact to find for the non-moving party, there is no ‘genuine issue for trial.’” *Matsushita*, 475 U.S.
2 at 587 (quoting *First Nat’l Bank of Arizona v. Cities Serv. Co.*, 391 U.S. 253, 289 (1968)).

3 In resolving a summary judgment motion, “the court does not make credibility
4 determinations or weigh conflicting evidence.” *Soremekun*, 509 F.3d at 984. Instead, “[t]he
5 evidence of the [nonmoving party] is to be believed, and all justifiable inferences are to be drawn
6 in [its] favor.” *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 255. Inferences, however, are not drawn out of the air; the
7 nonmoving party must produce a factual predicate from which the inference may reasonably be
8 drawn. See *Richards v. Nielsen Freight Lines*, 602 F. Supp. 1224, 1244–45 (E.D. Cal. 1985),
9 *aff’d*, 810 F.2d 898 (9th Cir. 1987).

10 In arriving at these findings and recommendations, the Court carefully reviewed and
11 considered all arguments, points and authorities, declarations, exhibits, statements of undisputed
12 facts and responses thereto, if any, objections, and other papers filed by the parties. Omission of
13 reference to an argument, document, paper, or objection is not to be construed to the effect that
14 this Court did not consider the argument, document, paper, or objection. This Court thoroughly
15 reviewed and considered the evidence it deemed admissible, material, and appropriate.

16 **B. Statute of Limitations**

17 Section 1983 contains no specific statute of limitations. Therefore, federal courts apply
18 the forum state’s statute of limitations for personal injury actions. *Jones v. Blanas*, 393 F.3d 918,
19 927 (9th Cir. 2004); *Maldonado v. Harris*, 370 F.3d 945, 954 (9th Cir. 2004); *Fink v. Shedler*,
20 192 F.3d 911, 914 (9th Cir. 1999). California’s statute of limitations for personal injury actions is
21 two years. Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 335.1; *Jones*, 393 F.3d at 927; *Maldonado*, 370 F.3d at
22 954–55.

23 Federal law determines when a civil rights claim accrues, and “[u]nder federal law, a
24 claim accrues when the plaintiff knows or should know of the injury that is the basis of the cause
25 of action.” *Douglas v. Noelle*, 567 F.3d 1103, 1109 (9th Cir. 2009) (citation omitted);
26 *Maldonado*, 370 F.3d at 955; *Fink*, 192 F.3d at 914.

27 In actions where the federal court borrows the state statute of limitations, courts should
28 also borrow all applicable provisions for tolling the limitations found in state law. *Jones*, 393

1 F.3d at 927. Under California law, the two-year statute of limitations is tolled during the time a
2 prisoner pursues his administrative remedies and is potentially tolled up to an additional two
3 years if Plaintiff is incarcerated for a term of less than life. *Douglas*, 567 F.3d at 1109 (“State law
4 governs the statute of limitations period for § 1983 suits and closely related questions of tolling.
5 Section 1983 claims are characterized as personal injury suits for statute of limitations purposes”
6 (citations omitted)); *Brown v. Valoff*, 422 F.3d 926, 943 (9th Cir. 2005) (“[T]he applicable statute
7 of limitations must be tolled while a prisoner completes the mandatory exhaustion process.”); Cal.
8 Civ. Proc. Code §§ 335.1, 352.1(a).

9 California law also provides for equitable tolling of the statute of limitations where a
10 plaintiff meets three conditions: “(1) defendant must have had timely notice of the claim;
11 (2) defendant must not be prejudiced by being required to defend the otherwise barred claim; and
12 (3) plaintiff’s conduct must have been reasonable and in good faith.” *Fink*, 192 F.3d at 916
13 (citation and quotation marks omitted); *see also Addison v. State of Cal.*, 21 Cal. 3d 313, 319
14 (1978) (citations omitted).

15 C. Exhaustion of Administrative Remedies

16 Section 1997e(a) of the Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides that “[n]o action
17 shall be brought with respect to prison conditions under [42 U.S.C. § 1983], or any other Federal
18 law, by a prisoner confined in any jail, prison, or other correctional facility until such
19 administrative remedies as are available are exhausted.” 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a). Exhaustion is
20 required regardless of the relief sought by the prisoner and regardless of the relief offered by the
21 process, *Booth v. Churner*, 532 U.S. 731, 741 (2001), and the exhaustion requirement applies to
22 all prisoner suits relating to prison life, *Porter v. Nussle*, 534 U.S. 516, 532 (2002).

23 The failure to exhaust is an affirmative defense, and the defendants bear the burden of
24 raising and proving the absence of exhaustion. *Jones v. Bock*, 549 U.S. 199, 216 (2007); *Albino*,
25 747 F.3d at 1166. “In the rare event that a failure to exhaust is clear on the face of the complaint,
26 a defendant may move for dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6).” *Albino*, 747 F.3d at 1166. Otherwise,
27 the defendants must produce evidence proving the failure to exhaust, and they are entitled to
28 summary judgment under Rule 56 only if the undisputed evidence, viewed in the light most

1 favorable to the plaintiff, shows he failed to exhaust. *Id.*

2 Defendants must first prove that there was an available administrative remedy and that
3 Plaintiff did not exhaust that available remedy. *Williams v. Paramo*, 775 F.3d 1182, 1191 (9th
4 Cir. 2015) (citing *Albino*, 747 F.3d at 1172) (quotation marks omitted). The burden then shifts to
5 Plaintiff to show something in his particular case made the existing and generally available
6 administrative remedies effectively unavailable to him. *Williams*, 775 F.3d at 1191 (citing
7 *Albino*, 747 F.3d at 1172) (quotation marks omitted). The ultimate burden of proof on the issue
8 of exhaustion remains with Defendants. *Id.* (quotation marks omitted).

9 Effective June 1, 2020, the California prison grievance system has two levels of review.
10 Cal. Code Regs. tit. 15, § 3480, *et seq.* Pursuant to this system, an inmate may “dispute a policy,
11 decision, action, condition, or omission by the Department or departmental staff that causes some
12 measurable harm to their health, safety, or welfare.” *Id.* § 3481(a). Inmate claimants are required
13 to “describe all information known and available to the claimant regarding the claim, including
14 key dates and times, names and titles of all involved staff members (or a description of those staff
15 members), and names and titles of all witnesses, to the best of the claimant’s knowledge[.]” *Id.*
16 § 3482(c). In response, the inmate claimant will receive a written decision from the Institutional
17 or Regional Office of Grievances clearly explaining the reasoning for the Reviewing Authority’s
18 decision as to each claim. *Id.* The inmate claimant has the ability to submit a written appeal
19 concerning one or more claims to dispute the decision by the Institutional or Regional Office of
20 Grievances, and in response will receive a written decision from the Office of Appeals clearly
21 explaining the reasoning for the decision as to each claim. *Id.* Generally, “[c]ompletion of the
22 review process by the Office of Appeals constitutes exhaustion of all administrative remedies
23 available to a claimant within the Department.” *Id.* § 3486.

24 **III. Discussion**

25 **A. Undisputed Material Facts (“UMF”)³**

26 ³ See Defendants’ Separate Statement of Material Facts in Support of Defendants’ Motion for Summary Judgment for
27 Failure to Exhaust Administrative Remedies. (ECF No. 36-3.) Plaintiff did not provide a separate statement of
28 undisputed facts in his opposition. Local Rule 260(a). As a result, Defendants’ Separate Statement of Material Facts
is accepted except where brought into dispute by Plaintiff’s verified First Amended Complaint. See *Jones v. Blanas*,
393 F.3d 918, 923 (9th Cir. 2004) (verified complaint may be used as an opposing affidavit if it is based on pleader’s

- 1 1. Plaintiff Ibrahima Wane (“Plaintiff”) was an inmate incarcerated by the California
2 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (“CDCR”), and was housed at the
3 California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility (“SATF”) in Corcoran, California, from
4 2017 to 2019, the time-frame of the alleged incidents. (*See generally*, ECF No. 15 (First
5 Amended Complaint (“FAC”)).)
- 6 2. Plaintiff brings this action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, alleging claims of deliberate
7 indifference to serious medical needs against Defendants Doctors Chen and Kokor. (*Id.*)
- 8 3. Defendant Chen was employed by CDCR as a psychologist and Defendant Kokor was
9 employed by CDCR as a physician at the time the alleged events occurred. (*Id.* at 2–3.)
- 10 4. Plaintiff claims he was seen by Defendant Kokor on June 9, 2017, for swollen, painful
11 lumps in his breasts, which leak discharge. Defendant Kokor allegedly diagnosed the
12 problem as stemming from Plaintiff’s psychotropic medication, Celexa, which was
13 prescribed by Defendant Chen in or before 2017. Defendant Chen allegedly discontinued
14 the medication. According to Plaintiff, Defendants Chen and Kokor told Plaintiff nothing
15 more could be done about his current condition. Plaintiff alleges that he now has female
16 breasts that leak due to the now discontinued medication. (*Id.* at 3–4.)
- 17 5. The Court found Plaintiff’s operative first amended complaint “arguably sets forth two
18 theories of Eighth Amendment liability for inadequate medical care: (1) for Dr. [Chen’s]
19 initial prescribing of the Celexa medication that allegedly caused the injuries and (2) for
20 the failure by [Drs. Chen and Kokor] to treat the injury after the condition arose.” (ECF
21 No. 18 at 2.)
- 22 6. CDCR, which includes California Correctional Health Care Services (“CCHCS”), has an
23 administrative remedies process in place for all inmate health care grievances and had this
24 process in place during the time-frame relevant to Plaintiff’s claims. (ECF No. 36-4
25 (“Silkwood Decl.”) ¶¶ 3–7.)

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28 personal knowledge of specific facts which are admissible in evidence). Unless otherwise indicated, disputed and immaterial facts are omitted from this statement and relevant objections are overruled.

- 1 7. Inmate health care grievances are subject to two levels of review, an institutional level of
2 review and headquarters level of review. Health care grievances must be accepted and
3 processed at the headquarters' level before administrative remedies are exhausted for that
4 grievance. (*Id.* ¶ 7.)
- 5 8. Plaintiff submitted two health care grievances concerning the events alleged in the
6 complaint: SATF HC 17065229 and SATF HC 18001577. (FAC at 8; Silkwood Decl.
7 ¶¶ 16–17, Exs. H & I.)
- 8 9. Plaintiff prepared health care grievance number SATF HC 17065229 on July 16, 2017.
9 The grievance contained allegations that Plaintiff went to a medical appointment on June
10 9, 2017, complaining of painful and swollen breasts that leak discharge when he takes
11 medication, and requested medical treatment for his breasts. (Silkwood Decl. ¶ 16, Ex. H
12 at 6–9.)
- 13 10. The institutional level response granted Plaintiff's request in that he was examined by his
14 primary care physician who referred Plaintiff back to mental health for evaluation of his
15 medications. Specifically, Defendant Kokor saw Plaintiff on August 2, 2017, and noted
16 bilateral breast tissue enlargement, but noted that Plaintiff did not report any tenderness,
17 lumps, or discharge. Plaintiff told Defendant Kokor that a medication prescribed by a
18 mental health provider can cause breast enlargement. In response, Defendant Kokor
19 ordered that Plaintiff be referred back to mental health to consider a medication update.
20 (*Id.* ¶ 16, Ex. H at 5.)
- 21 11. Plaintiff appealed, claiming that he reported swollen, painful breasts that leak discharge to
22 Defendant Kokor on August 2, 2017, and that he was dissatisfied with Defendant Kokor's
23 decision to refer Plaintiff back to mental health to discuss medication. (*Id.* ¶ 16, Ex. H at
24 3–4.)
- 25 12. On January 24, 2018, the Health Care Correspondence and Appeals Branch denied
26 Plaintiff's appeal, stating that the medication that was suspected of causing the breast
27 tenderness had been discontinued. The decision further explained that the Health Care
28 Correspondence and Appeals Branch decision exhausted the claims raised in health care

grievance number SATF HC 17065229. (*Id.* ¶ 16, Ex. H at 1–2.)

13. Plaintiff prepared health care grievance number SATF HC 18001577 on July 22, 2018.

Plaintiff alleged that he saw Defendant Kokor on or around July 17, 2018 regarding his “serious medical issue that caused [him] to grown female breast[s] that causes breast discharge, [and] unbearable pain.” Defendant Kokor allegedly told Plaintiff there was nothing he could do. Plaintiff requested surgery to “correct the issue of painful leaking breast[s],” which he contends was caused by medication prescribed by “(CDCR) staff.” (*Id.* ¶ 17, Ex. I at 3–7.)

14. A disposition of no intervention was rendered at the institutional level on September 11, 2018, and Plaintiff was explicitly instructed that a headquarters’ level review constitutes the final disposition of his health care grievance and would exhaust his administrative remedies. (*Id.* ¶ 17, Ex. I at 1–2.)

15. There is no record of Plaintiff ever submitting SATF HC 18001577 to the headquarters’ level for review. (*Id.* ¶ 17, Ex. A.)

16. In SATF HC 17000236, deemed a staff complaint as SATF SC 17000015, Plaintiff alleged he was improperly denied medication on October 21, 2017. (*Id.* ¶ 10, Ex. B.)

17. In SATF HC 22000083, Plaintiff alleged inadequate treatment for blood in his stool. (*Id.* ¶ 11, Ex. C.)

18. In SATF HC 22001080, Plaintiff alleged inadequate treatment for rashes on his hands and feet. (*Id.* ¶ 12, Ex. D.)

19. In SATF HC 22001434, Plaintiff requested to be seen by a provider for pain and bleeding during urination. (*Id.* ¶ 13, Ex. E.)

20. In SATF HC 22001469, Plaintiff again requested to be seen by a provider for pain and bleeding during urination. (*Id.* ¶ 14, Ex. F.)

21. In SATF HC 23000189, Plaintiff alleged inadequate treatment for bleeding. (*Id.* ¶ 16, Ex. G.)

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1 **B. Parties' Positions**

2 Defendants contend that Plaintiff's claims concerning Defendants' treatment prior to July
3 1, 2018 are barred by the statute of limitations and equitable tolling is not applicable. Plaintiff
4 then failed to exhaust available administrative remedies regarding Defendants' medical treatment
5 after July 1, 2018. The Court should grant Defendants' motion for summary judgment and
6 dismiss this case.

7 In opposition, Plaintiff argues that he exhausted his administrative remedies with no
8 foreseeable resolutions, and attaches copies of documents related to his health care grievance
9 number 17065229. Plaintiff further appears to argue that he has communication limitations
10 which require him to obtain assistance in filing documents. Plaintiff expresses disappointment
11 with alleged due process violations by CDCR's refusal to acknowledge negligence and lasting
12 effects of his once-prescribed medications.

13 In reply, Defendants argue that Plaintiff does not address Defendants' argument that
14 Plaintiff's pre-July 1, 2018 allegations are barred by the statute of limitations or that his post-July
15 1, 2018 claims were not exhausted. Plaintiff's failure to address these arguments should be
16 construed as a waiver or abandonment of the issue, warranting dismissal of his claims. Plaintiff's
17 claims must be dismissed because he did not establish that there is a genuine issue for trial, and
18 Defendants are entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

19 **C. Analysis**

20 Based on the undisputed facts, the Court finds that Plaintiff's claims arising from medical
21 treatment received before July 1, 2018 are barred by the statute of limitations, and Plaintiff failed
22 to exhaust administrative remedies regarding his medical treatment after July 1, 2018. The Court
23 recommends that Defendants' motion for summary judgment be granted and Plaintiff's claims be
24 dismissed, with prejudice.

25 1. Plaintiff's Claims Before July 1, 2018

26 It is undisputed that, as of January 24, 2018, Plaintiff fully exhausted his administrative
27 remedies with respect to SATF HC 17065229, in which Plaintiff complained of painful and
28 swollen breasts that leak discharge when he took his medication. UMF 9, 12. Plaintiff filed this

1 action on July 1, 2022. (ECF No. 1.) Pursuant to California’s statute of limitations for personal
2 injury actions and statutory tolling for prisoners incarcerated for a term of less than life, the
3 effective statute of limitations period for § 1983 actions is four years. Cal. Civ. Proc. Code
4 § 335.1, 352.1(a). Therefore, Plaintiff’s claims regarding inadequate medical treatment prior to
5 July 1, 2018—four years before this action was filed—are barred by the statute of limitations
6 unless Plaintiff demonstrates that he is entitled to additional equitable tolling.

7 Plaintiff has raised no argument in opposition to Defendants’ contention that his claims
8 arising from events prior to July 1, 2018 are barred by the statute of limitations. While Plaintiff’s
9 opposition to the summary judgment motion appears to raise an argument regarding Plaintiff’s
10 ability to communicate effectively, it is not clear that Plaintiff is arguing that this limitation
11 applied at any time prior to the filing of this action, or that the limitation would arise to the level
12 of a “disability” or a lack of legal capacity to make decisions such that further equitable tolling
13 would apply. *See* Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 352(a). Plaintiff makes no allegations to demonstrate
14 that any equitable tolling should apply or to explain the six-month delay in bringing this action.
15 Accordingly, although Plaintiff fully exhausted his administrative remedies with respect to SATF
16 HC 17065229, all claims arising from Plaintiff’s medical treatment prior to July 1, 2018 are
17 barred by the statute of limitations.

18 2. Plaintiff’s Claims After July 1, 2018

19 It is also undisputed that Plaintiff did not fully exhaust any administrative remedies with
20 respect to his claims in this action for any medical treatment that occurred after July 1, 2018.
21 UMF 13–15. Plaintiff’s opposition references only SATF HC 17065229, which cannot serve to
22 exhaust Plaintiff’s later claims. While Plaintiff includes an exhibit confirming that he filed SATF
23 HC 18001577 requesting “surgery to correct issue with leaking breasts,” the exhibit shows only
24 that the grievance was filed at the institutional level, not that it was exhausted to the headquarters
25 level. (ECF No. 39, p. 9.) Plaintiff does not explain whether he ever attempted to appeal to the
26 headquarters level, and there is no record that Plaintiff did so. UMF 15. Accordingly, Plaintiff
27 failed to exhaust his administrative remedies with respect to any claims arising after July 1, 2018.

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1 3. Continuing-Violations Doctrine

2 Although not raised by the parties, the Court finds it appropriate to address the continuing-
3 violations doctrine following the recent decision in *Sheltra v. Christensen*, 124 F.4th 1195 (9th
4 Cir. 2024). In *Sheltra*, the Ninth Circuit held that under the continuing-violations doctrine, “a
5 properly exhausted prison grievance asserting ‘one, continuing harm or a single course of
6 conduct’ can exhaust events arising out of the same alleged violation that occur after the
7 grievance was made.” 124 F.4th at 1203 (citing *Morgan v. Trierweiler*, 67 F.4th 362, 369–70
8 (6th Cir. 2023)). The Ninth Circuit held that because the plaintiff in *Sheltra* was “not asserting in
9 this case a new harm or course of conduct from that which was the subject of his prison
10 complaints[,]” the continuing-violations doctrine applied and a March grievance process
11 administratively exhausted a subsequent April attack. *Id.* at 1204–05.

12 To the extent Plaintiff contends that the actions or inactions of Defendants were a
13 “continuing violation” that would permit him to proceed on later claims based on an earlier
14 exhausted grievance, the Court finds that *Sheltra* is not applicable. In SATF HC 17065229,
15 Plaintiff complained of painful and swollen breasts that leak discharge when he takes medication,
16 and requested medical treatment for his breasts. UMF 9. In response to that grievance, Plaintiff
17 was referred by his primary care physician to mental health to discuss the medication at issue, and
18 the medication suspected of causing the breast tenderness was discontinued. UMF 11, 12.
19 Approximately six months later, Plaintiff submitted SATF HC 18001577, specifically requesting
20 surgery to correct the issue of painful leaking breasts. UMF 13. SATF HC 18001577 was denied
21 at the institutional level, and Plaintiff does not dispute that there is no record that SATF HC
22 18001577 was submitted to the headquarters’ level for review. UMF 14, 15.

23 Unlike in *Sheltra*, Plaintiff’s second grievance requests a “new course of conduct”—
24 corrective surgery—that was not raised by the first, fully exhausted grievance. Plaintiff’s first
25 grievance complained of painful and swollen breasts when taking his medication, and requested
26 medical treatment. The discontinuing of Plaintiff’s medication attempted to resolve the first
27 grievance. UMF 5, 9. When discontinuing the medication alone was not sufficient to alleviate
28 Plaintiff’s pain, Plaintiff submitted a second grievance requesting a different, more specific

1 course of action to affirmatively treat his condition. UMF 5, 13. Accordingly, the Court finds
2 that the continuing-violations doctrine does not apply to Plaintiff's claims.

3 **IV. Conclusion and Recommendation**

4 For the reasons explained above, the Court finds that Defendants are entitled to summary
5 judgment on the grounds that Plaintiff's claims prior to July 1, 2018 are barred by the statute of
6 limitations and Plaintiff failed to exhaust his administrative remedies for claims arising after July
7 1, 2018.

8 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that Defendants' motion for summary
9 judgment, (ECF No. 36), be GRANTED.

10 These Findings and Recommendations will be submitted to the United States District
11 Judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of Title 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within
12 **fourteen (14) days** after being served with these Findings and Recommendations, the parties may
13 file written objections with the court. The document should be captioned "Objections to
14 Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendations." **Objections, if any, shall not exceed**
15 **fifteen (15) pages or include exhibits. Exhibits may be referenced by document and page**
16 **number if already in the record before the Court. Any pages filed in excess of the 15-page**
17 **limit may not be considered.** The parties are advised that failure to file objections within the
18 specified time may result in the waiver of the "right to challenge the magistrate's factual
19 findings" on appeal. *Wilkerson v. Wheeler*, 772 F.3d 834, 838–39 (9th Cir. 2014) (citing *Baxter*
20 *v. Sullivan*, 923 F.2d 1391, 1394 (9th Cir. 1991)).

21
22 IT IS SO ORDERED.

23 Dated: March 11, 2025

24 /s/ Barbara A. McAuliffe
25 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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